



The Energy-Water Nexus: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities (The Water Utility Perspective)

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Presentation overview

- **What factors and variables will affect energy consumption by water utilities, and how are they trending?**
- **What challenges and opportunities do these trends present?**

First, two definitions...

■ Alternative water sources

Unconventional sources of fresh water supply: wastewater reuse, seawater, brackish groundwater, produced water, etc.

■ Advanced treatment

Water treatment technologies beyond conventional coagulation, filtration and chlorine-based disinfection: RO/NF, UV, ozone, etc.



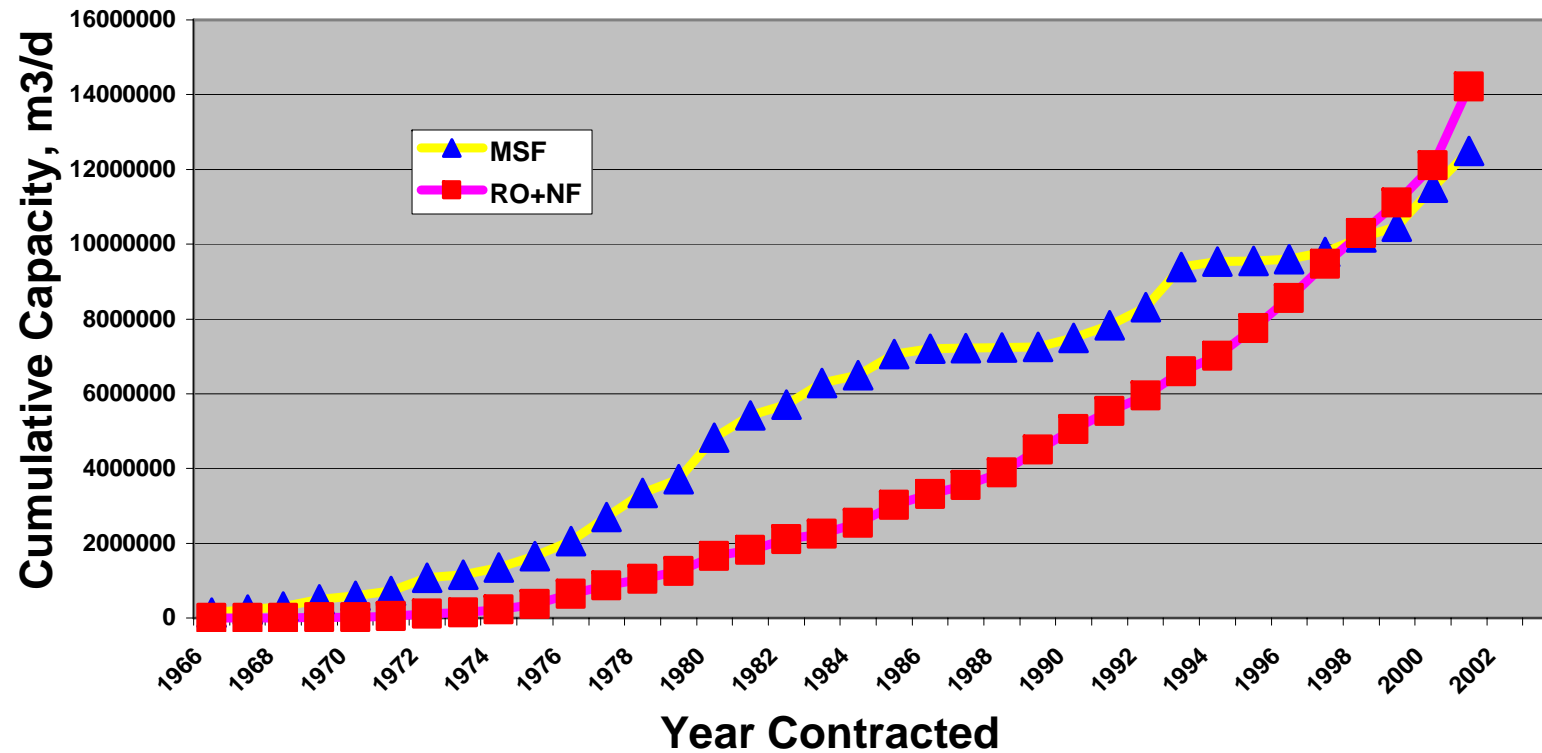
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...and two premises

- **Utilization of alternative water sources is increasing and will continue to increase**
- **Tapping alternative water sources requires advanced treatment**

Membrane and Thermal Process Growth



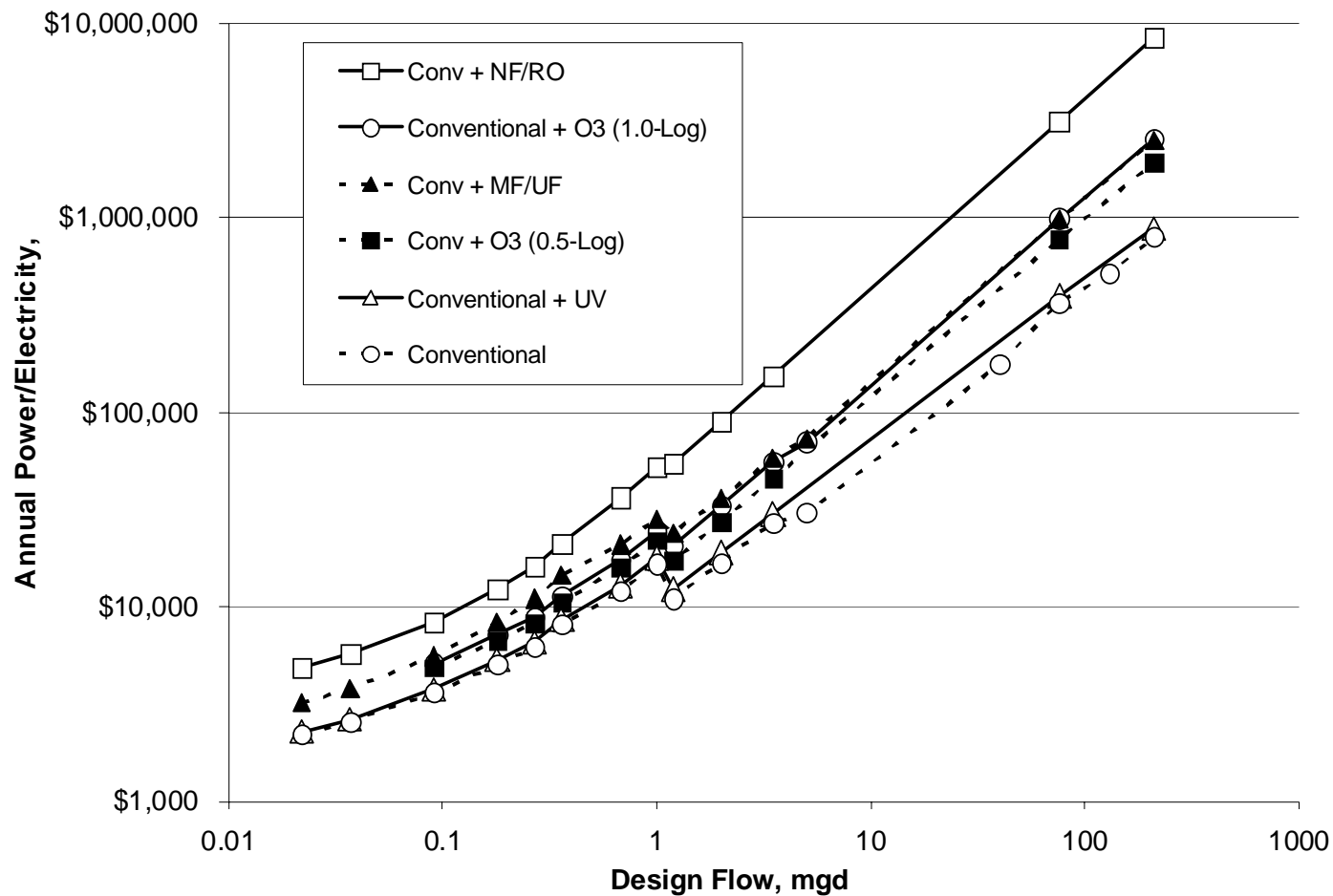
AwwaRF Project 3056, Evaluation of Dynamic Energy Consumption of Advanced Water and Wastewater Treatment Technologies

How does the use of advanced treatment affect energy consumption?



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Comparison of annual energy costs for several water treatment technologies

AwwaRF Project 3058, Assessing Risks and Benefits of Drinking Water Utility Energy Management Practices

Energy consumption will increase with increasing use of advanced treatment for alternative water sources

BUT

There are many factors and variables that can moderate this increase

A deceptively simple equation

$$C = V * E$$

C - total energy consumption related to advanced treatment

V - volume produced from alternative water supplies

E - energy efficiency (or energy consumption per unit volume)

$$C = V * E$$

Factors and variables affecting V (volume produced from alternative water supplies)

“Supply side”

- **Volume available from traditional sources**

“Demand side”

- **Population**
- **Water cost**
- **Regulations**
- **Innovation in water use efficiency**
- **Culture**

Factors and variables affecting V (cont)

Volume available from traditional sources

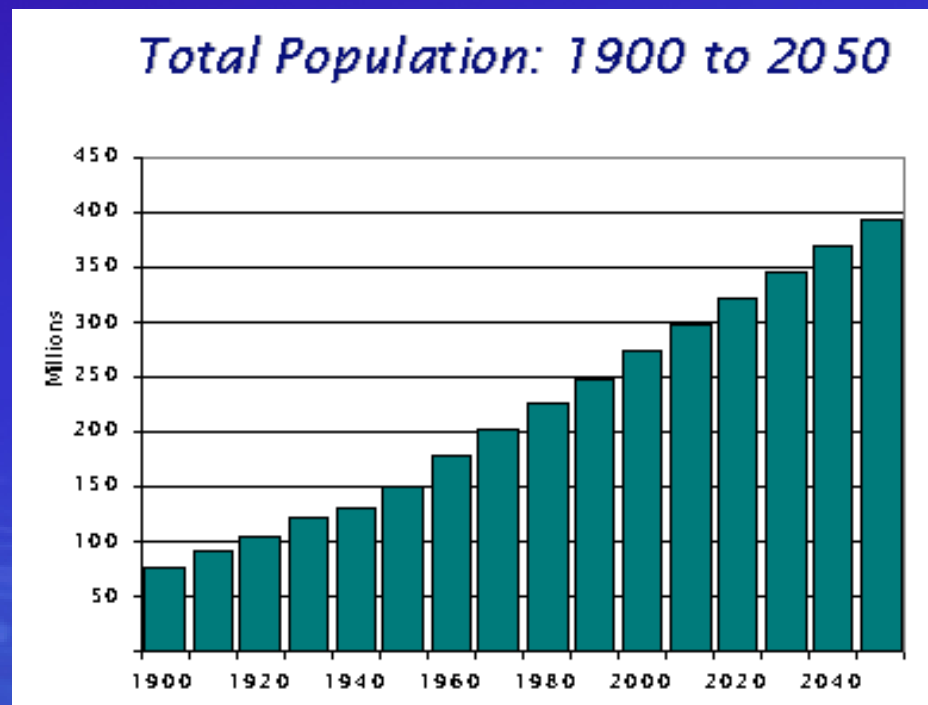
(trend: decreasing)

- **Surface water over-allocation**
- **Groundwater overdraft**
- **Climate change forecasts**

Factors and variables affecting V (cont)

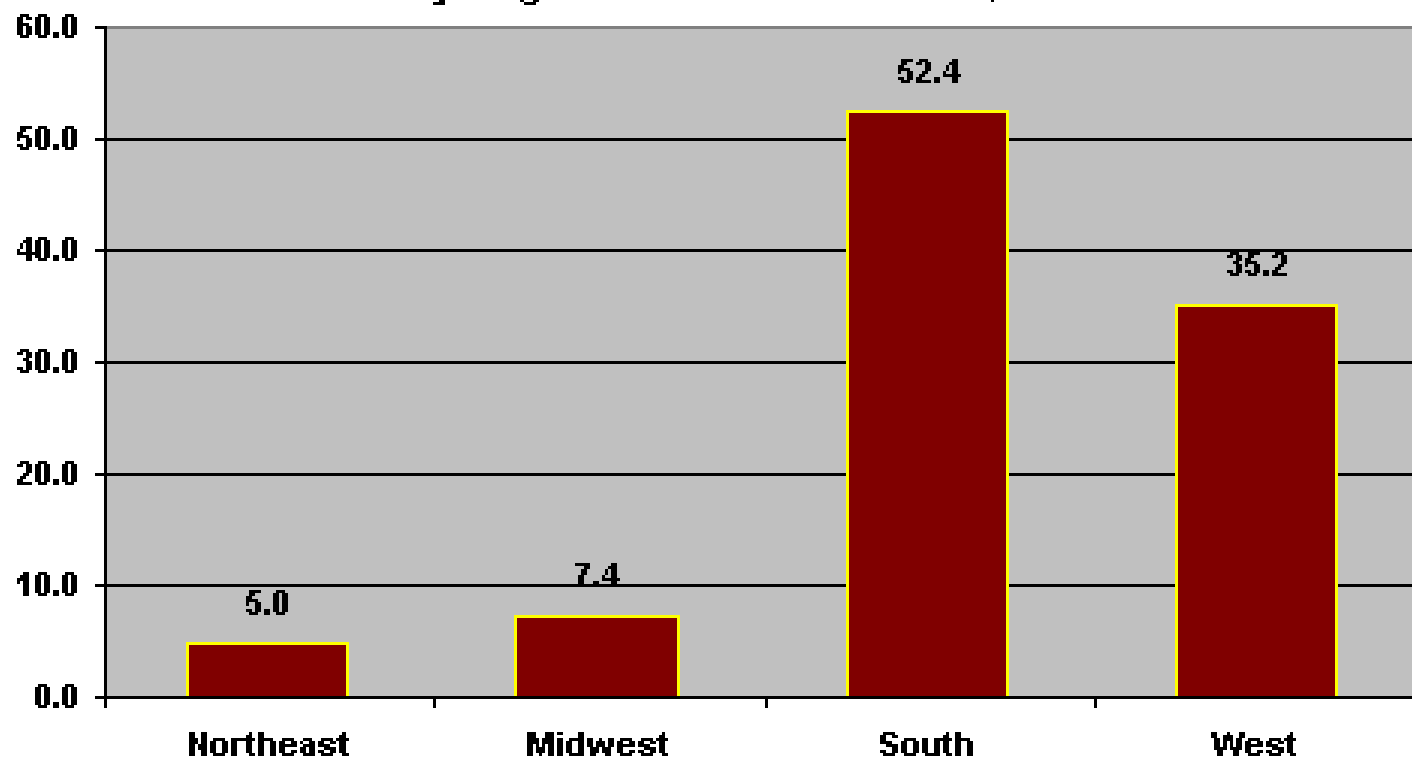
Population

(trend: increasing)



Source: US Census
Bureau, Population
Division

Figure 3: Interim Projections: Percent Distribution of Population Growth by Region of the United States, 2000 to 2030



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005

Factors and variables affecting V (cont)

Water cost

(trend: increasing)

- Imbalance between water cost and value will increase
- Energy cost is just one driver (infrastructure R&R, etc.)
- Demand management pricing will increase

“The U.S. average cost of \$2 per 1,000 gallons...equates to about five gallons for every penny.”

AwwaRF project 2604, A Strategic Assessment of the Future of Water Utilities

Factors and variables affecting V (cont)

Regulations

(trend: increasing)

- Limit alternative source withdrawals
- Limit concentrate disposal options
- Limit carbon emissions/footprint
- Watering restrictions and similar consumption limits

Factors and variables affecting V (cont)

Innovation in water use efficiency (*trend: increasing*)

- Low flow technologies
- Commercial, agricultural and industrial process improvements
- Water loss prevention
- Xeriscaping

Factors and variables affecting V (cont)

Culture

(trend: greening)

- Environmental awareness and activism; thinking “green”
- Water education and outreach
- Voluntary conservation

$$C = V * E$$

Factors and variables affecting E (energy efficiency)

- **Innovation in energy use efficiency**
- **Regional water transfers**

Factors and variables affecting E (cont)

Innovation in energy use efficiency (*trend: increasing*)

- Membrane materials, design, fouling control
- New water purification technologies
- Energy recovery
- “Purple pipe” irrigation (reduced level of treatment = reduced energy consumption)

Factors and variables affecting E (cont)

Regional water transfers (*trend: decreasing...?*)

- Tapping alternative supply can reduce need for water importation
- Associated energy savings can help offset advanced treatment energy consumption

$$C = V * E$$

Factors and variables affecting C--? **(total energy consumption)**

- **Many water utilities perceive energy supply as essentially limitless; if more is needed, it will be there**
- **(These water utilities are not in California)**

$$C = V * E$$

Summary

- Increasing population and decreasing traditional water supply will likely increase energy demand by western water utilities over the coming 10-20 years
- There are a number of variables that can act to moderate this increase
- These variables make the magnitude of the increase very difficult to quantify

***What challenges and
opportunities do these trends
present?***



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Challenges...

- Many variables make the future tough to forecast
- Social, environmental and economic sustainability are at stake
- Will require change and political will

...and Opportunities!

- **Many variables mean there are many areas for potential improvements**
- **Increased public education and awareness about water**
- **Drivers to recognize and change unsustainable practices**
- **Drivers for innovation**

Where should the drinking water community focus its efforts?

- **Portfolio approach—diversify supply**
 - Alternative sources are part of the solution, not THE solution
- **Raise customer awareness about water challenges and opportunities**
- **Price water to reflect true value**
- **Support innovation and technology improvements**

A full-page background image of a sunset over the ocean. The sun is a bright yellow orb on the horizon, casting a shimmering golden path across the dark blue water. The sky is a mix of deep blue and orange, with wispy white clouds scattered across it.

Thank You!

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